

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

The Gallant Fifth N. C. T.

This noble fighting regiment is greatly reduced in numbers, having suffered more, perhaps than any other corps in the service, yet its spirit is unbroken and its patriotism undimmed. We know all its field officers well and some of its staff officers, and we only say that we do know, when we add that a braver set of men are not in the service. We almost fear they are too brave.

We regret to learn that Col. McRae's health is quite feeble, yet spite of it, he was on the field during the late hard fighting near Richmond. The Lieut. Col. John C. Badham, we fear is no more, having fallen like a brave man at the battle of Williamsburg. For the time being, the remainder of the regiment is under the command of Major Peter J. Sinclair, a true soldier and a capital officer.

The "Bethel Regiment" has been revived. Shall the gallant Fifth be permitted to melt away and its place be lost? Its name and fame will survive.

STANLEY HARD PUGH, and TRYING THE BRICK GAME.—We have certain information, by way of the underground railroad, that "Governor" Edward Stanley is getting quite sick of his mission to North Carolina, in the character of Abe Lincoln's agent, emissary and representative. He has been holding out the strongest bribes to seduce the Southern men to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, but without effect; among others, he sent for an aged gentleman, a warm friend of Mr. Stanley's, before he went to California, who had been plundered and impoverished by the Burnside "respectors of private property," and promised him the restitution of his negroes and pay for all his losses, in gold, provided he would take this oath. This aged patriot refused to do, replying, with a pardonable warmth, that "he would see him and the whole Yankee nation—first. They had stolen most of what he had, and they might take the balance, if they could get it, but they could not bribe or buy him." It is said, also, that Mr. Stanley has written a letter to Hon. Geo. E. Badger, soliciting his aid in bringing the State back into the old Federal Union, and that Mr. Badger has replied to the request in a very able letter, in which he positively refused to co-operate in any such movement.

We have little or no doubt of the truth of these statements, and trust that the letters will be given to the public at an early day. Mr. Stanley finds that he has undertaken a fruitless mission, and that his warm personal and political friends are now as bitterly opposed to his present course, and denounce his position as finally and as strongly as any of his former opponents.

The Fight on Tranter's Creek.—The fight near Washington, in which Col. Singletary fell, occurred at Tranter's or Myer's Mill on Tranter's Creek. Col. Singletary with a portion of his command was down near Washington, in the neck of land between the creek and the river (as) when he received information that the enemy had a plan to surround him by means of the troops to be landed above him from boats on the river, and by a force moving around by land. He had some 100 men stationed at Tranter's Creek bridge, and at the Mill higher up on the creek. He immediately put his command in motion to intercept the force trying to get to his rear by crossing at the Mill, riding himself rapidly in advance, and, with the pickets stationed at the mill, forming an *improvisata* barricade on the breastwork of the dam, out of planks and timbers torn from the flooring of the mill. His main body arrived about the same time with the enemy, and the fight commenced. The enemy, unable to accomplish anything with musketry, and suffering severely themselves from the fire of our men, brought up artillery, but without accomplishing anything, and the fortune of the day was decidedly with us, until Col. Singletary fell. As it was, the disaster if any, fell upon the enemy, who were prevented from crossing, and returned to Washington, having thirteen men killed dead on the field, four more who died on their way to Washington, and a large number of wounded, who had to be supported on their horses or carried in wagons, pressed into the service. We only lost three men, but one of these was Col. Singletary, and the loss of that brave and efficient officer is indeed a disaster. His men, newly raised, behaved remarkably well. Both parties withdrew from the mill—our men pursuing their way toward their own base of operations, and the enemy carrying back their killed and wounded to Washington. It was thus a drawn battle, with the balance of advantage on our side, as we inflicted the heaviest loss on the enemy, and frustrated the scheme formed to entrap us. But for the fall of Col. Singletary, our success would doubtless have been decided.

TREASURY INDICATIONS, such as the blowing up of the Forts—the tearing up of the railroad as far as Suffolk—the completion of the destruction of the Navy Yard, etc., which give some reason to believe that the Federals contemplate an evacuation of Norfolk.

Tax Federals on James River say that they have communicated overland with Burnside's force.

THE WHEAT CROP OF TENNESSEE.—The Greenville Tennessee Banner, of the 4th inst., says there had been material improvement in the growing wheat in that section within two weeks. Some few fields will be a failure; but from the present appearance, we will certainly raise almost an average crop. Early wheat is ripening—the straw looking bright and yellow. The rust as yet is only on the blade.

The Knoxville Register, of the 5th, says: The wheat of this section, so far, promises well, though most of it will not be ready for reaping for eight or ten days yet. It has generally outgrown the symptoms of rust which so alarmed the farmers some weeks ago, and without some unexpected untowardness of the short season which must yet intervene till harvest, an unusually large crop may be calculated upon.

The Memphis Standard, of the 6th, says: The farmers of this county are this week harvesting their wheat crop, which we regret to learn will turn out a remarkably light yield for the amount of land. It will not turn out near so well as was thought it would two weeks ago.

The British 4th Ship Elnardo, seven guns, Captain Hewitt, V. C. in Hampton Roads, called off the port of Charleston on the 10th inst., to deliver dispatches for the British and French consulates. After receiving a visit from Mr. Bunch, he was ordered to the Gulf.

THE TRAIN WRECK.—A report reached Charleston on the 6th inst., that the steamer "Cotton" from that port for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

Mr. Spelman, the enterprising proprietor of the Raleigh State Journal, has started a daily telegraphic sheet at that point, which will be a great convenience to the citizens, as also to the travelling community anxious to obtain the very latest news.

BATON ROUGE.—We read a good many times in the Northern accounts, especially in the accounts of the 14th of Saturday and Sunday, near Richmond, about their having made bayonet charges and almost annihilated certain Confederate troops with the bayonet, and so on. A good many of the wounded have passed through here on their way home, while some have been scratched inflicted by a bayonet, although we have seen men from the very corps said to have been so charged. From this we are led to the conclusion that those Yankee bayonet charges are either wholly mythical, or if real, were very harmless realities indeed.

Bogus Yankee News.

We have received by Under Ground Railroad the Yankee paper published at Washington, N. C., called the "New Era." It is a precious specimen of Yankee mendacity, and exhibits one of the means adopted by the Lincoln-Sewardists for the purpose of keeping up the spirits of their own people, and depressing the energies of such of our people as they can deceive. It is foolish to undertake our enemies, but it is even more foolish to so overrate them so as to paralyze our energies, or render us for a moment doubtful of the ultimate success of our cause.

This thing is dated June 4th, and under a flaming "Extra" head, announces the capture of Corinth by the Federals after a severe battle. It proclaims a great victory by Fremont, killed on the skirmish last month at Lewisburg, where General Heath got slightly wounded by Cox. But the richest part of the whole is the positive announcement of the capture of Jackson, bag and baggage, by McDowell. It is too ludicrous a specimen to be lost. It says:

"By the same source (a dispatch steamer which came through the canal from Norfolk) we learn that General McDowell has got Stonewall Jackson completely hemmed in with his large force, thus cutting off all possible chance of escape.

It appears that there existed a preconcerted arrangement between Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell for the capture of Stonewall and his entire force, which has been carried out to the letter, leaving the great Stonewall Jackson in McDowell's hands, with all of his effects, a victim of misplaced confidence. Too bad, too bad, for poor Stonewall, just in the zenith of his fame, thus headed off in his grand march to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the other Northern cities, upon which he has promised to visit his vengeance. Alas! how uncertain are all human expectations, and especially rebel calculations!"

The grand finale, the "capture of Jackson" and "thrilling tableaux," come under the head of "Additional News! Later and Better!" brought by another steamer, the "Hot Boy," which it says "Has just arrived since the above was written, bringing the important intelligence of a battle between Jackson and McDowell, resulting in the loss of Gen. Jackson's entire command. Nine thousand prisoners fell into General McDowell's hands, aside from all of the equipments of every kind, artillery, camp equipage, commissary stores, army wagons—in fact everything in Jackson's possession—men and all included.

The slight loss which Banks sustained in endeavoring to draw Jackson after his small force is more than made up by this brilliant stroke of Gen. McDowell."

Up to this week Old STONEWALL is in blissful ignorance of his own capture and ruin, having had the audacity on Monday last to attack Shields and threaten him like a wild man, after having slightly knocked Fremont into a cocked hat. It is true a simple-minded and literal old lady who has read the account of the capture at Winchester, insists that Jackson is in a bad way, for she had read in a paper that "Jackson had driven the enemy from Winchester and had taken two hundred gallons of castor oil, which she fears will be the death of him."

We are happy to be enabled to contradict, upon the very best authority, all the statements put abroad, predicated upon General Halleck's dispatches, or upon any other authority, to the effect that our army in its retreat from Corinth had suffered any serious loss in killed, wounded, prisoners or material of war. On the contrary the evacuation of Corinth was effected with the most trifling loss on our side.

How we know this is not necessary now to state, but that we do know it, and can vouch for it, is certain. Our army at Corinth had been suffering pretty severely from effects of the bowels, caused by the bad water at their camp around Corinth, but the cases were not generally serious, and the convalescents returning to duty overbalanced those attacked. In our new location this cause of disease is expected to be removed to a great degree, and with the removal of the cause, the effects may also be expected to cease or be greatly mitigated, and soon disappear. Halleck's force may somewhat exceed our own, but not so much but that our Generals more than once offered battle, but could not draw the enemy into the field, nor induce him to fight away from his gunboats and the vicinity of the river.

If he should muster up courage to follow and join battle with our army he will learn even more things.

The enemy has been suffering even more by sickness than our troops. A Confederate Surgeon who had been captured and carried into the enemy's lines, from which he recently returned, by exchange, we presume, states that some fifteen hundred a day were being sent off sick.

Some of the Yankee papers state, a few days since that Halleck's Federal army, under Pope, had captured Gen. Price, ten thousand of his men, and 15,000 stand of arms. These reports we now know, as we believed at the time, are all false. We have seen a gentleman who assures us most positively that he saw Gen. Price several days since his reported capture by the Yankees.

We are assured by the friend of Gen. Price that he (the Gen.) had the honor of bringing up the rear guard on the evacuation of Corinth, and that we lost nothing of consequence—certainly no men, and but very few arms stores. Gen. Price will be in the "right place at the right time." Look out for stirring events from "old dad,"—he is moving.

Thus pen of the editor of the Fayetteville Observer is like the mouth of the bad girl in the fairy tale, out of which tumbled vipers, toads, and all venomous and foul things. Out of the fullness of the heart the month speaks and the pen writes. The gall that flows from the pen must have its fountain in the heart, and such a fountain must be a weary load for any man's bosom. It keeps the whole individual in a state of chronic irritation and bad feeling. It is worse than the gout, the ague, the diarrhoea, the dysentery, the cholera morbus, the rheumatism and the itch. From such a thing, good Lord preserve us!

We ones got rather a good joke upon our venerable friend of the Wilmington Commercial, now of the Goldsboro' Tribune. At that time his favourite aversion was the Pope of Rome, and it did happen that, his mind being occupied therewith, every number of his try-weekly paper had something in it about the Pope. About the same time the town and country were suffering under a very long spell of exceedingly hot and dry weather. Well, the hot weather and the drought and the Pope kept it up nip and tuck, until one day the Commercial came round, and, *mirabile dictu*, we found on examination that it did not have the most distant reference to the Pope. It was a little remarkable, yet very more than a little, so remarkable indeed that we ventured to predict rain on the head of it, and sure enough, that night it poured most refreshingly over a large section of country, and much good was done to the crops, and men were unable to estimate all the blessings thereof. We feel certain that our friend will excuse this reference, for he enjoyed the joke as well as anybody and rejoiced in the blessed rain.

What might be the result should the Fayetteville Observer for one week suspend its snarliness and withhold its venom we do not know, and we fear that we never shall know, as we deem it impossible and not in the nature of things that it should do so. In fact it cannot help itself, and is rather to be pitied.

By the way, when will it give that name. It somehow seems to us that it is going to be warm to-day?—The name of that prominent politician "of the Journal party" you know. There has been a very heavy frost in Cape Fear, but it has not brought that name floating along.

This telegraph brings European news containing the usual speculations in regard to intervention, mediation and so on. We give these things for what they may be worth. Judging by the past, they are worth little or nothing, but they may forebode something in the future. That a thing has not yet taken place, affords no conclusive argument that it never will take place, and because of the failure of all signs in dry weather, we must not infer that it never will rain.

We do not know whether mediation or intervention is to be desired at this time or not. It is true, the end of this awful scourge of war is something devoutly to be wished. But there are evils even more to be deprecated than its continuance, and we cannot but feel that we go before anything but a friendly jury when we consent to submit to the arbitration of nations bitterly prejudiced against us by the misrepresentations of our enemies through whom alone they have received their information of affairs in this country since the outbreak of hostilities as well as before.

Perhaps after all, the policy of allowing the foreign consuls to remain, as such, although accredited by the Lincoln government, was a sound one in practice, though far from being technically right in principle, as it turns out that but for their reports to their governments, no independent or even tolerably truthful account could have reached foreign countries. Some of these consuls have perhaps misrepresented matters, and done us harm. Such is said to be the case of the French consul at New Orleans; but, as a general thing, we believe their accounts have been calculated to do our cause good, and even the worst have been preferable to the lying accounts sent out by the Yankee papers and authorities.

As for England, her foreign policy is one always hard to understand, because complicated with so many jarring domestic and colonial interests of her extended and heterogeneous empire. There is either a "grievance," a "reform," or a "question" of some kind. The Irish "grievance," the municipal or parliamentary "reform," the "non-law" question, the Indian problem, have their turns. The Indian problem is that which now presses most urgently for a solution.

The great Sepoy insurrection, in its consequences, has resulted in breaking up the old system by which the British hold on the vast Indian Peninsula and retain it. The machinery of the East India Company has been dispossessed with, and the whole affair is brought directly under the Crown, Queen Victoria being the first of the British monarchs to add India to her other titles, she having been officially proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, or Hindostan, we forget which.

The re-subjugation of India was not effected without cost, nor, after the experience of the last few years could the former military system be relied upon without a much larger proportion of European soldiers than the Indian army had formerly contained. With the already incurred expenses of re-subjugation and the anticipated heavy expenses of retaining possession, it at once became evident that unless something was done to increase the revenues of India, its exchequer would soon exhibit a frightful balance, the wrong side, and its administration, civil and military, become a charge on the home treasury. How to avoid this, and make both ends meet, constitutes the great Indian problem, the solution for which is sought in the cultivation of cotton there, the government being the great land owner, and the land revenue being its main reliance for support. To develop this, it is building railroads and doing other things, and to keep it for the time being free from competition, it is willing to let the manufacturing population at home suffer for the want of American cotton, which if in the market at almost any price, would supplant Indian cotton. Whether England will succeed with cotton in India, whether she can venture farther to sacrifice her home laboring population to her Indian policy, and whether if she does both these things, or is likely to do them, Louis Napoleon will much longer sit quietly by and see his people suffer, out of a complacent regard for British aggrandizement at home and in India, are all questions to which time alone can give a satisfactory answer.

General Price has fought thirteen battles, and suffered no defeat, and yet regards the retreat from Corinth, the rear of which he brought up and protected, as the proudest occasion of his life. He was in the saddle for days, and, on the retreat had to turn and fight and repulse the enemy six times, all of which he did successfully, inflicting severe loss upon them, and bringing off everything in perfect safety. What Halleck can mean by lying so, is something more than we can understand, and we may as well add that it appears to us to be rather an unaccountable policy on the part of our own authorities that compels the public to depend for weeks upon false accounts through lying Federal channels.

By the way, the Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday, has the following mysterious paragraph. Whether it endorses the Mississippi cut, does not appear:

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT INDICATED.—The Jackson "Mississippi" of a late date, says it has very late and important information of a contemplated movement in the direction of carrying the war to the enemy's own doors, and making them feel some of the horrors attendant upon being beleaguered from their own homes, and made to submit the army which overruns them. But it would be manifestly imprudent to speak more specifically on the point at the time. It will break upon the public in a very few days, if our information proves, as we believe it will, perfectly reliable.

We feel the gratifying assurance that General Jackson and his gallant army in the Valley of Virginia run little risk of being entrapped or overwhelmed by superior numbers. Jackson is not a man to be caught napping, nor is his army one to be easily beaten, unless the odds be too preponderating to leave any chance for a successful stand, and it is pretty generally known that the hero, we caught to say the heroes for all are embued with the spirit of their dauntless leader, are not to be left to struggle in a fearful minority without reinforcements to enable them to cope with the swarming hosts of the enemy, so that we may confidently expect that their exploits are only begun, and that soon Fremont and McDowell may be made to sympathize feelingly with Banks and Shields by having to share their fate.

Jackson will not be attacked. Just as soon he gets ready, he will fall upon his adversaries like a thunder bolt, without waiting for them to get fully entrenched, fortified and prepared.

THE WHEAT AND CORN.—The wheat has evidently improved and looks now as if it might make a fair crop, said one to us, who had at one time given up the whole crop. So far as we have seen, the rust or mildew has not yet attacked the stalks and hence we look for a good yield. We advise the owners to fix up their threshing machines as they will have work to do.

The corn looks well and most men have in large crops. Without a disaster, we will have corn enough to do us, and with those flattering prospects before us, we would urge those who have old corn on hand now, to lower their figures and let the people have it. There is no need in creating a panic, in order to frighten people into giving enormous prices for the very stuff of life.

Western Carolinian.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Chattanooga to Mr. E. B. Walker, the Master of Transportation on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, we have been permitted to publish.—E. B. INT.

CHATTANOOGA, June 10.—Our trains commenced running as usual to the coal mines to-day. The enemy have left in double quick.

R. M. HOOKS.

Agent Nashville & Chattanooga R. R.

LITERARY FOR THE WOUNDED.—J. D. Pope, of Columbia S. C., has been telegraphed to let the ladies of that place know through the newspapers, that shirts, drawers, and linen or cotton rags, are very much wanted for the wounded soldiers. This is a call upon the ladies everywhere to be active in the preparation of these and other comforts for our wounded soldiers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

FEDERALS EVACUATED HARRISONBURG.—CAPTURE OF FEDERAL NEAR PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13th, 1862.  
A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, June 12th, says that the enemy have evacuated Harrisonburg and fallen back down the Valley.

Capt. Gifford's company have captured twenty four Federal near Petersburg.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—TONE OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS.—THE BRITISH STEAMER BERMDA, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13th, 1862.

New York papers of the 6th instant, contain the news of the steamer Bermda, from Liverpool, to the 25th of May.

The anxiety for news from America, is daily becoming more intense among the commercial classes in England.

The London Times remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the East of war, except that which the Federal Government is pleased to prepare for them and foreign consumption.

The London correspondence of the Belgian newspapers are nearly unanimous in stating that French diplomacy is actively employed in finding some terms of agreement by means of which the war in America may be terminated.

The Zeevors, published at Antwerp, says that an offer of mediation will be made to the United States in a very short time.

A Madrid telegram says that Gen. Prim will return to Mexico as the Spanish Ambassador.

In regard to the capture of the British Steamer Bermuda by the Federal Blockaders, Mr. Layard declared in the House of Commons that the case had been referred to the law officer of the crown.

The London Times thinks that the details of the capture of New Orleans port the surrender of that city in a light more favorable to its defenders. A similar tone is assumed by the Paris Press.

Declarations in the late discussion in Parliament indicate that the great Armstrong gun is practically a failure.

The Government of Louisiana to its People.

We have received a copy of an animating address to the people of Louisiana, by Gov. Moore, on the occasion of Butler's late brazenly order. We publish it as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ORLEANS, LA., May 24, 1862.

To the People of Louisiana:

The General commanding the troops of the United States now holding possession of New Orleans, issued the following order on the 10th inst.:

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans in return for the most scrupulous consideration and courtesy on our part, I am ordered that hereafter, when any female, shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation."

"By command of Major-General BUTLER."

The annuals of warfare between civilized nations afford no similar instances of infamy to this order. It is thus proclaimed to the world that the exhibition of any disgust or repugnance by the women of New Orleans to the latest invaders of their home, and the slayers of their fathers, brothers, and husbands shall constitute a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if, by word, gesture, or movement, any contempt is indicated for their persons, or insult offered to their presence. Of the order which the General of those soldiers constitutes a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding General, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat